For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
Printer and Publisher

The Hongkong Telegraph.

VOL. V NO. 278 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1950. Price 20 Cents

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REDS EXPLOIT BREAK-THROUGH

Grim Picture Of Desperate Fighting In Korea

Chinese Troops Turn West: Danger Of Trapping Allies

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

The Chinese Communists, swarming through the "Tokchon gap," were tonight beginning a great encirclement of the United Nations forces.

American fighter pilots reported that the Communists, rapidly exploiting their break-through, were wheeling westwards to the coast, threatening to cut off a large part of the United Nations forces.

Pilots attacking the Communists, swarming along every gulley, road and ridgeline leading south over the mountain spine dividing the peninsula, reported that they had more targets than they could handle.

Roaming vanguards of the Chinese Communists were tonight less than 50 miles from Pyongyang, the former North Korean capital.

The United Nations forces fell back everywhere, fighting grim rearguard actions against overwhelming odds to protect their supply lines.

War planes attacked non-stop throughout the day to relieve the pressure on the 80,000 United Nations troops being rammed back into a shrinking semi-circle around Sinanju towards the mouth of the Chongchon River.

The contracted Allied line tonight ran in an arc from a little north of Pakchon, on the west due east, across the Chongchon River near Wonni, then south-east towards Pukchangni.

United Nations troops were moving up from Sunchon, 25 miles to the south, to meet the threat of small enemy units driving west to turn the line.

The Communists had succeeded in throwing up two roadblocks south of Kunuri.

The United Nations forces were expected to stand and fight on a new defence line between Sukchon and Sunchon, 30 miles north of Pyongyang.

TOKYO CONFERENCE

As the grave situation continued to deteriorate, General MacArthur summoned his two top commanders to urgent conferences in Tokyo.

With the intervention of over 200,000 Chinese Communist troops and with others poised on the Manchurian side of the border, the United Nations faced "an entirely new war," he declared.

A solution must be found "within the councils of the United Nations" as the issues now posed were beyond the authority of the United Nations Military Command.

Unofficial military sources at the Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea today talked of a general withdrawal south of the Chongchon River—if the situation got any worse—and a new defence line being set up between Sukchon and Sunchon.

At least four Chinese armies had now been identified in action, and unconfirmed rumours swept Tokyo that General MacArthur would ask permission of the United Nations to bomb what he described in his personal communique today as "heavy reinforcements concentrated with the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary."

At least nine Communist armies were reported north of the frozen Yalu River.

HEAVY PRESSURE

Rear-guard units of the United Nations forces were still fighting grimly to hold the Northern Communist advance tonight as the American 2nd

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

TRUMAN CRISIS MEETING

Washington, Nov. 28.

A meeting of the United States National Security Council — virtually the Government's highest policy making body — has been called for today presumably to discuss the Korean crisis.

The Vice-President, Mr Alben Barkley, told the press that he did not know the reason for the sudden meeting but added, "If I did I don't think I could tell you."

The National Security Council, headed by the President, consists of the Secretaries of State, Defence, Army, Navy and Air Force, the head of the National Security Resources Board and certain other ranking officials appointed by the President and the Senate.

The Council's work is to appraise the objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relation to military power and to make recommendations.

The Council was due to receive an appraisal of the Korean situation from General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.——Reuter.

Etna's Lava Flow Threat

Catania, Nov. 28.

A new red-hot river of molten rock poured down toward the town of Milo from the active volcano Mount Etna today while an earlier lava flow crawled on from the southwest.

The police blocked off mountain roads to prevent traffic jams in case evacuation plans were put into effect. The lava stream, 90 feet wide and six feet deep, flowed from the southeast to within two miles of Milo. The old stream threatening the village was three and a quarter miles away. It crawled across the plain at about 130 feet per hour, slowing to 27 feet per hour over rough ground. It was 600 yards at the head and nearly 20 feet deep.

The authorities said all available transportation had been mobilised for the evacuation of Milo's 9,500 inhabitants if the danger increased.—United Press

COMMENT

Aid To Asia

Introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as one of the historic documents of our time, the Colombo Plan for large-scale economic development in the backward areas of Asia is fully entitled to that description. An enormous sum is involved over a short space of six years, but the merit of the project has little to do with its cost, it is concerned with principles not with the infallibility of particular proposals.

As Mr Spender, who played an important part in development of the scheme, points out, this is the first time that the world has had presented for its attention the perspective of the extent of the need in Asia as it jointly affects a dozen different countries. The figure of £2,000,000,000, the measure of the cost, does not imply a Commonwealth donation of such substance. The Colombo Plan demands co-operation and calls for a substantial contribution by the participants towards lifting themselves out of economic difficulties, closely co-ordinated with the specialised agencies of the United Nations and the Truman Point IV Plan.

It does measure, however roughly, the magnitude of the task that lies ahead if the countries of Asia are to combat successfully the Communist menace, and the desired results will not be automatically produced by high expenditures. Unless the goal is constantly kept in mind, the waste could be colossal. Not that there is cause for fear. The feature of the Colombo Plan is that it recognises the essential unity of Asian neighbours, based on a common danger and common hopes, and that it is to be directed by a single Council representing all governments involved.

In its early stages, sponsors of the Plan will require almost inexhaustible patience. Much pride and prejudice may need to be overcome, but as the economic uplift effort begins to take shape, and living standards in the East are gradually raised, visible results will speed the process.

Political Crisis In Paris

Paris, Nov. 28.

The four-month-old French coalition government of Premier Rene Pleven fell tonight when a majority of the National Assembly approved a Communist motion demanding the trial of a former cabinet minister, M. Jules Moch, for alleged misconduct in office.

M. Pleven and his ministers submitted their resignations to President Vincent Auriol after the vote was taken, but M. Auriol refused to accept it.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

Air Force Bid

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

Fighter bombers roared into the skies at dawn today to make another allout effort to destroy the enemy spearheads trying to encircle U.N. divisions in northwest Korea. The weather was still on the side of the defending U.N. forces, with the forecast calling for cloudy skies in the morning becoming mostly clear later.

For the third night in a row, B-26s, carrying fragmentation bombs, rockets and all machine gun ammunition they could load, pounded enemy forces trying to move supplies and reinforcements southward from the Yalu River.—United Press.



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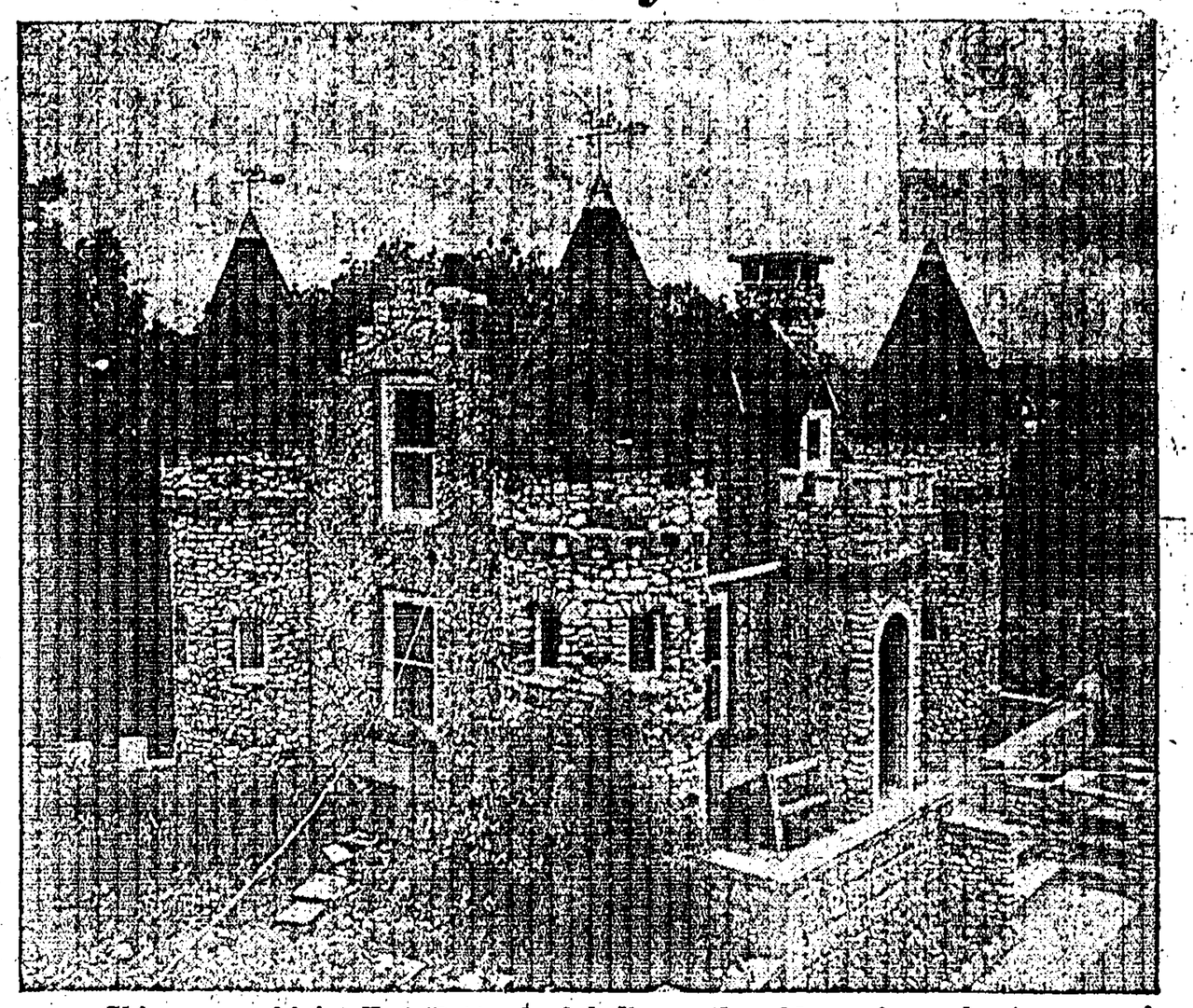
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20th Century Castle



Chicago machinist Ted Bettendorf believes the old saying about a man's home being his castle. When he ran across a large bed of rock while excavating a basement for his wooden shack at Fox River Grove, Illinois, he decided to convert the shack to a real 20th Century Castle. Bettendorf, a 61-year-old bachelor, spent 19 years on his project, moulding cement blocks and setting each stone by hand. He was born in Vianden, Luxembourg. (Acme).

U.S. Navy Secretary Refuses To Commit Himself On Policy

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

Mr Francis P. Mathews, the United States Secretary of the Navy, would not commit himself on such questions as whether the United States Seventh Fleet should, or would, be withdrawn from Formosan waters at a press conference here today.

Neither would Mr Mathews commit himself on the question of whether the United States was prepared to render positive military aid to the French Indo-China nor on the question of whether the United States fleet strength in Far Eastern waters should be reduced after the Korean war.

Neither would he commit himself on the question whether the United States should retain naval or other bases in Japan after a peace treaty.

"The United States is not a militaristic nation and does not maintain larger military forces at any time than are necessary," Mr Mathews pointed out.

He thought the United States would maintain enough fleet strength "to back up its foreign policy, whatever it will be," he added.

The question of bases in Japan, Mr Mathews thought, would depend on future world conditions, peace treaty negotiations and many other factors.

At the present time, it would be "pure speculation" to even say whether Japanese bases would be of any value to the United States.

Mr Mathews, who was to leave for the United States via Alaska some time this afternoon, said that his current visit to Japan and Korea was for a "routine inspection."

HIGH TRIBUTE

He said he was chiefly impressed during his tour by General Douglas MacArthur's "phenomenal ability and success" shown in his leadership; by the morale of the fighting men of all the armed forces, land, sea and air; and by progress made in the rehabilitation of Japan.

Mr Mathews paid high tribute to the navies of all other nations with whom co-operation has been "excellent."

"The British Navy has contributed substantially and effectively," Mr Mathews said.

He added that he expected, upon his return to Washington, to report on the findings of his tour to the Defence Secretary, Mr George C. Marshall, and to President Truman.—Reuter.

Regent Of Iraq Divorces Wife

Baghdad, Nov. 28.

Emir Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, has divorced his wife, Princess Faiza, daughter of the Egyptian Commandant of Police in Cairo, it was announced today.

The Princess was divorced at her own request because she could not conform with certain traditions of the Iraqi royal family, which prompted her refusal to return to Baghdad from a holiday with her family in Egypt last summer.—United Press.

Bevin Denies Clash

London, Nov. 28.

Officials here strongly denied tonight that the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, had threatened to resign last week when faced with a possible revolt by some Labour Party Members against his policy of supplying tanks to Egypt.

Commenting on the report, which appeared in a London evening newspaper, a Foreign Office spokesman said that there was no truth in it whatsoever.—Reuter.

BURNING ISSUE IN COMMONS

London, Nov. 28.

Both Labour and Conservative Members of Parliament are expected to press tomorrow for more British initiative in joint Anglo-American policy, including Korea.

All-Party anxiety about the extension of the Korean struggle will dominate the House of Commons foreign affairs debate with the likelihood of attacks on General MacArthur's latest offensive from a section of the Labour Government's supporters.

There will be no Conservative attack on General MacArthur who is regarded as carrying out his orders to fight. But some Opposition members will ask who is directing his policy.

They are anxious to know whether the United Nations General Assembly is the correct body to control this policy.

A number of Opposition members and Government supporters consider that as long as British troops are fighting in Korea the Parliament here should have a definite say in policy through the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin.—Reuter.

GEN WU'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN U.N.

Refuses To Take Part In Discussions Concerning Korea

Warren Austin Makes Direct Charge Of Aggression: Pointed Questions

Lake Success, Nov. 28.

The leader of the Chinese Communist delegation, Gen. Wu Hsiu-chuan, in his maiden speech to the Security Council, announced today that he would not take part in discussions on Korea.

Earlier, America had charged in the Council that Chinese Communist "intervention" in Korea had now become "aggression, outright and naked."

The American delegate, Mr Warren Austin, told the Council that the consequences of these facts "must be faced squarely by the people of the world and more particularly by the Council."

Mr Austin officially presented the Council with the message from General MacArthur which disclosed that 200,000 Chinese Communists are now engaged in Korea.

"The Security Council will wish to hear the latest news from the United Nations front in Korea", he said.

"Last week the forces of the United Nations opened a general attack designed to finish their assigned task of repulsing aggression and restoring international peace and security in the area.

NAKED AGGRESSION

"This attack has now been repulsed in circumstances which make it clear that Chinese Communist armed forces totalling more than 200,000 men are now engaged in North Korea.

"They are supported by heavy reinforcements moving forward from behind the international boundary. It now appears doubtful that the war in Korea can be quickly concluded.

"It is also clear beyond any doubt that what all the free world hoped was intervention for a limited purpose is, in fact, aggression open and naked.

Mr Austin asked the representative of the Chinese People's Republic the following questions, "How many Chinese Communist troops have entered Korea? What is their organisation? Does the Peking Government maintain that these forces are composed entirely of volunteers? How long had the Peking regime been planning and preparing for this aggression?"

JET PLANES

Mr Austin further asked, "How have private Chinese citizens come into the possession of jet planes? What is the Peking Government's estimate of United Nations objectives which decided it to intervene in Korea? What made that Government ignore and set aside the repeated assurances of the United Nations and the United States Government that there were no designs on Chinese territory or legitimate interests?

"If the Peking Government does not believe these assurances what more can the Security Council do to reassure them that the United Nations has no evil designs? Why does the Peking Government resort to force instead of relying on the United Nations Commission for a peaceful settlement of frontier problems? What are the interests of the Peking Government relative to Korea?

"Does the Peking Government feel that it can live in peace and good neighbourly relations with a unified Korea independent of outside influence or will it only feel secure when Korea is controlled by a Communist Government?

PEACE OR WAR?

"Will the Peking authorities respond to the Security Council's resolution which called on them to withdraw their nationals from Korea and cease assistance to the North Koreans?"

Mr Austin repeated this last question in another form.

He asked, "Will the authorities at Peking heed this judgment of the United Nations or will they defy the United Nations, thus further endangering international peace and security?

"The answer to this question may determine whether the Korean conflict will be brought to a speedy end or whether it will rage on, thus heightening the danger that it may spread and involve neighbouring areas.

"Will there be peace or war in the Far East?"

Mr Austin asked the Peking delegates, "Was intervention really in the interests of the Chinese people as has been proclaimed or was it on behalf of the great Russian power which has already taken so many benefits in Manchuria at the expense of the Chinese people?"

GAPING VOID

Mr Austin said that there was a gaping void between the facts on Formosa, as seen by most of the world and the facts as claimed by the Peking authorities. The one hope was that the Security Council's discussion would result in some measure of agreement on the facts and some understanding by the Chinese Communist representatives of United Nations aims and purposes.

Mr Austin said that the 53 United Nations members who supported the Korean action must have been dismayed by the "unbridled, unjustified attacks" on the United Nations and its efforts to stop armed aggression in Korea and restore Far Eastern peace and security.

Mr Austin, after reviewing Sino-American friendship for the last 50 years and United States aid to China in the last five years, said, "Millions of Chinese won't forget that they worked, travelled and were clothed during the harsh years following the last war largely because of American assistance —thousands of Chinese and Americans share a community of experience inerasable by evil propaganda.

"Americans treasure their relations with the Chinese people."

ONE SURE WAY

Mr Austin said that "the friendship of the American people for the Chinese people weathered storms in the past. It is the earnest hope of the Government that it will weather the storms of the present."

He said that United Nations objectives in the Far East as everywhere in the world were to maintain peace, but the United Nations would not be coerced.

"The Chinese Communist regime by its actions as well as its statements has caused grave doubts to raise in the minds of the people all over the world.

"What the United Nations now seeks is an assurance of the peaceful intent of the regime at Peking."

Referring to the resolution which asked the Chinese Communists to withdraw their forces from Korea and cease further aid to the North Koreans, Mr Austin said, "This is one sure way that would help to prevent a general war."—Reuter.

SECURITY COUNCIL BICKERING

Lake Success, Nov. 28.

M. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, again objected at the Security Council meeting today to the bracketing of the Formosa and Korean questions on the agenda.

He did not, however, prolong his objection and the agenda was adopted with the two items on it. This procedure took only seven minutes.

Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, the chief representative of the Chinese People's Republic, and Mr Ben C. Limb, the Foreign Minister of the Korean Republic were then invited to take their pews at the Council table.

The argument was then resumed as to who should speak first, Mr Warren Austin, of the United States, or Mr Wu.

M. Malik reiterated at some length his belief that Mr Wu, as the "complainant," should be allowed to outline his charges against the United States "aggression" in Formosa and against China.

For almost an hour M. Malik and the Council President, Dr Alex Bebler, of Yugoslavia, argued the question.

Eventually Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, of Egypt, intervened to urge a vote, saying that he favoured giving the floor first to Mr Austin.—Reuter.

French Arrive In Korea

Lake Success, Nov. 28.

The United Nations Korean Commission reported today that a French infantry battalion was due to land in Pusan to join the United Nations forces in Korea. The battalion consists of volunteers, mainly world War II veterans.

The Commission said other recent arrivals included 650 infantrymen from the Netherlands and a field ambulance team from Indian. The Indian ambulance unit brought its own equipment and consists of 26 officers and 300 men of other ranks. The unit will join the British forces now in action.—United Press.

Dissidents Repeat Attacks

Manila, Nov. 29.

Four days after the massacre of 23 civilians, 20 of whom were women and children, by a band of 150 Huks in the hamlet of Aglao in Zambales Province, another force of dissidents attacked the same district last night only half an hour after the Defence Secretary, Mr Ramon Magsaysay, and other officials had taken off from an airfield nearby.

Two hundred Huks last night raided San Marcelino, the Defence Secretary's native town, five miles from Aglao, but were repulsed on the outskirts by Army troops. There were no reports of casualties in this clash, but yesterday morning three rebels were killed by a combat team patrol in the mountains east of the town. — United Press.

Italian Workers In England



Some of the 40 Italian workers who have arrived in England to work in the tinplate mills of South Wales. Mostly under 30, they have been recruited under the individual permit scheme by employers in the industry, and brought over at their expense. A total of 270 workers from Italy will make up the shortage of labour in the mills. (London Express Service).

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They're Left All Topsy Turvy



Houses and telephone poles lean drunkenly over cracked, hump-backed roads after a landslide engulfed the little village of Surte, Sweden. Three hundred persons were made homeless and others were injured in the slide.

DR. EDITH'S ATTACK ON MANLY ART

London, Nov. 28.

The noble and manly sport of boxing has been again attacked by Dr Edith Summerskill, Minister of National Insurance.

This attractive, titian-haired Labour Member of Parliament for a London division, speaking at a meeting in South London, described the recent title fight between Bruce Woodcock and Jack Gardner as a degrading exhibition.

"Just as we are ashamed to think that such brutalities as cockfighting or bull-baiting gave our ancestors pleasure, so I believe that our descendants will come to wonder what men and women could enjoy the spectacle last week.

"Pictures of the fighters disgraced our newspapers."

Saying that the BBC commentary was even more degrading, she added: "If the promoters of these degrading exhibitions had to do 10 rounds in the ring before they took their profits there would be no more prize-fighting."

Mr Summerskill, a 50-year-old mother of two children, made this attack after opening with the statement: "It is of permanent importance to teach children that violence is the most unintelligent of arguments."

CHAMP'S REPORT

None will cavill at this statement, which parents the world over are trying to drum into their children, but in attacking the sport of boxing as an argument to support her views Mrs Summerskill is on dangerous ground.

Primarily boxing is not usually resorted to as a means of settling arguments, certainly not in the professional ring. But even if it were it is more humane than resorting to swords or pistols.

Jack Gardner, the new British Heavyweight Champion, and one of the objects of the doctor's attack, said: "Boxing is a manly sport. Every boy should have to take part in it to some extent. It knocks the bully out of him, and makes him respect the other fellow."

Gardner added that his trainer had given lessons to the sons of several local doctors who were very keen on it.

The promoter, Mr Jack Solomons, disclosed that he fought for three years in the ring before he became engaged to his wife. — Reuter.

Lake Gets Its First Water

Adelaide, Nov. 28.

Lake Eyre, in Australia's "dead heart," is holding water this year for the first time in living memory—but it may vanish in two years.

The new inland sea covers 4,000 square miles but the evaporation rate is 100 inches a year and experts are not sure whether distant waters will again reach the lake in two years.—Reuter.



The Russian Navy Rewrites History

Moscow, Nov. 28.

The Soviet navy organ, Red Fleet, today attacked the latest edition of the Encyclopedeia Britannica for "gross falsification of history."

It said among other things it was trying to perpetuate the myth regarding the Battle of Britain.

Red Fleet's author, V. Zykov, debunked what he termed "bluff" that Britain won the so-called Battle of Britain which became the turning point of the Second World War.

Correcting Britannica's "false allegations," Red Fleet reviewed the events as follows: After occupation of Poland the Germans halted at the Soviet border, turned westward and seized Norway and Holland. The Dutch army not getting aid from Britain was forced to capitulate. The Germans, meeting no serious resistance, conquered Belgium and France, and the "panicky" British troops were permitted to evacuate to England.

Zykov said: "The Hitlerites preserved the British forces because they planned to use them against the Soviet Union."

The Red Fleet's author also asserted Hitler never intended to invade England but early in 1940 began elaborate preparations to attack the USSR as corroborated by Admiral Keitel's testimony at Nuremberg.

INVASION "BLUFF"

He said the Wehrmacht began to concentrate the bulk of their forces on the Soviet border and at the same time brought up unserviceable ships in the invasion harbours to maintain the bluff of a planned invasion of England.

According to Red Fleet, British historians know Hitler was bluffing. "They falsify history, doing their utmost to advertise that Britons won the so-called Battle of England," it said.

It held that the falsifiers of history try to ascribe to British forces the achievements of repelling the so-called Nazi invasion of the British Isles. "All these efforts are fabrications. All the world knows that the Soviet Union saved the peoples of the world including the British people."—United Press.

India Taking Precautions

New Delhi, Nov. 28.

The Indian Government and the Governments of the Indian provinces are fully alive to the need of defending the passes leading to Tibet, Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said today in the Indian Parliament.

"For security reasons it is not possible to give details of the measures they have adopted or intend to adopt," he added.—Reuter.

WANTS TO USE THE A-BOMB

Washington, Nov. 28.

Democratic Representative L. Mendel Rivers said today he would urge President Truman to use the atomic bomb against Chinese Communist troops in Korea.

The Representative said: "I am going to say that if there ever was time to use the atom bomb, it's now."

Mr Rivers, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said the atom bomb could be used effectively against massed Chinese Red troops in Korea and the "entire frontier" of Manchuria could be made radioactive.

He added: "In addition we could bomb out every city in China—on the way, I presume, to Moscow."

Representative Rivers said the new developments in Korea mean that "unless the United Nations are able to effect a peaceful settlement, the only alternative this country has is total mobilisation or complete withdrawal from Korea."

Mr Rivers previously urged President Truman to consider using the atomic bomb in Korea. In the early days of the war he telegraphed the President: "The situation in Korea makes one wonder if now it is not appropriate to make use of the atomic bomb."

Representative Jack Anderson (Republican), also a member of the Armed Services Committee, urged against use of the bomb. He said: "I think that is the worst thing we could do."

The issue should be put squarely to the United Nations and if the United Nations decided to fight, other members should provide substantial fighting forces immediately to help the United States. — United Press.

Many Injured In Cairo Clash

Cairo, Nov. 28.

Twenty-five police and more than 30 students were injured in clashes today when 2,000 students attempted to march to the British and United States Embassies.

The students were demonstrating against the "Anglo-American attitude to Egyptian national aspirations."

The Egyptian Government tonight ordered the closing down of two schools as "trouble centres." The demonstrating students had defied a Government ban on demonstrations.—Reuter.

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MacArthur Agitates For Bombing Of Manchuria

Washington, Nov. 28.

Observers here today interpreted General MacArthur's crisis communique as designed to back pleas which he is believed to have made earlier for permission to bomb Communist bases in Manchuria.

General MacArthur is thought to have sought authority to bomb bases from which the Chinese Communists are now mounting attacks on retreating United Nations forces if political and diplomatic measures do not end Chinese Communist intervention.

The extremely serious view Congressional leaders are taking of developments in Korea was apparent on every hand and several spoke openly in favour of giving General MacArthur authority to bomb Manchurian bases.

Senator Alexander Smith (Republican, New Jersey) believed that the United Nations "cannot do otherwise than see this thing through. It must stand firm and there must be no appeasement."

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican leader in the Foreign Relations Committee, said, "This is the most serious moment since the war.

"Little things must be forgotten in order to meet the challenge of the hour."

CRITICAL DAYS

Senator Willis Robertson, member of the Armed Services Committee, thought that the next two or three days would be as critical as any in American history.

Senator Irving Chapman (Democrat, Kentucky), also a member of the Armed Services Committee, thought that General MacArthur should have been given authority to bomb troop concentrations and supply lines in Manchuria.

Senator Owen Brewster (Republican, Maine) urged that General MacArthur be given authority "in his discretion" to use the atom bomb against the Chinese Communists.

"We used the atom bomb against the Japanese with salutary effect. Why shouldn't we use it against China?", he said.

Senator Brewster stressed that he was not urging use of the bomb unless in General MacArthur's opinion it would help to end the war.

APPROPRIATE TIME?

He was supported by Representative Sterling Cole (Republican, New York) who wondered if now was not the appropriate time to use "that weapon we've been talking about so much".

Senator Brewster also criticised United Nations control of the Korean war saying. "I don't see why the United Nations should control what amounts to our war in which we are paying the bill and our boys are dying.

"Chinese Communists who are killing American troops find sanctuary across an arbitrary border and we can't do anything about it until the United Nations says we can. The whole thing is a travesty."

High defence officials, however, said that there had been absolutely no talk about using the atom bomb against the Chinese.

They maintained that the United Nations forces could hold a line against the Chinese forces in Korea so long as they had command of the air and sea and their ground troops possessed greater fire power.

BRITISH REVELATION

General MacArthur asked the United Nations on October 12 for permission to bomb Manchurian bases but the matter was apparently shelved without being made public, an authoritative British source said in London today.

This source said the British objected in the strongest terms to General MacArthur's request.

The source did not know the manner in which the request was circulated—wether it was included in a confidential United Nations memorandum from MacArthur or circulated by the United States Government among United Nations members.—Reuter and United Press.

Indonesian Minister To Visit UK

London, Nov. 28.

The British Government has invited the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Mohammed Roem, to London on a three-day visit, it was officially announced here today.

Mr Roem, who will be the official guest of the British Government, will fly to London tomorrow morning from The Hague, where he has been attending the Netherlands-Indonesian Union Conference.

He will return there on Saturday.

While in London he will have talks with the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Hugh Gaistkell, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin.

On Friday Mr Roem will visit Cambridge. Officials here stated that though the opportunity will be taken for discussions with British Cabinet Ministers, the visit is regarded as a courtesy one.—Reuter.



Actress Jan Sterling wears this rather impractical costume in Hollywood. Athough Jan came from the New York stage, her picture career is booming along nicely and she's getting to the top.

London Has No Comment

London, Nov. 28.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that he had no comment to make on the statement by the Iraqi Prime Minister, Nuri Es Said, reported yesterday, that the Anglo-Iraqi treaty was out of date and inequitable.

The spokesman said that the full text of the statement had not yet been received and no approach had been made by the Iraqi Government with respect to the treaty.

Nuri Es Said was reported yesterday to have told the annual conference of the Constitutional Union Party in Baghdad that he agreed with Egypt that the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty was unsatisfactory.

"I believe our relations with Britain must be based on an equal basis and not to injure our national aspirations. They must not provide foreign nations with the right to establish military bases during peace time on our territories."

Iraq would be obliged to co-operate fully with Egypt to tackle this important question.—Reuter.

Ingenious Theory Put Forward By Mohammed Salah

London, Nov. 28.

Mohammed Salah El Din Bey, Egypt's Foreign Minister, declared today that if British troops were withdrawn from the Canal Zone, he was sure that Egypt could defend herself, even against a major power.

He made this statement on his arrival at Southampton this afternoon in the liner Queen Elizabeth from New York.

"It is not a matter of troops but a matter of sovereignty," he added. "If we are given the necessary armament we can replace the limited number of British troops on the Canal Zone. That is why we are very anxious to get all the tanks we have ordered from Britain."

The Egyptian Foreign Minister is here to discuss Egypt's sterling balance. The other members of his delegation arrived yesterday.

The original purpose of the visit was overshadowed, however, by political events following King Farouk's speech from the throne on November 17 demanding the immediate withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone and the unification of the Nile Valley.

This led to demands by both the Conservatives and Labour Members in the House of Commons last week that the Government should place a complete ban on the export of tanks to Egypt.

Asked if Egypt was going to insist on the delivery of the tanks ordered by Egypt, the Foreign Minister replied: "Yes. I hope to be able to convince Britain to give not only the sterling balances but also the tank balance."

WANT TO BE FRIENDS

A reporter asked him why Egypt "wanted to fall out" with Britain. He replied: "On the contrary, we want to be better friends."

"By throwing us out?" he was asked.

"We are not turning you out," he replied.

On the question of a joint plan of defence, he said: "I should like to discuss all this with your Foreign Minister before I discuss it with the press."

Asked if he could explain how the withdrawal of British troops could make Egypt and Britain better friends, he replied: "I hope to convince the British Government, and then, if the British Government is convinced, I am sure the British people will be convinced too."

The Foreign Minister said that he did not think it appropriate to describe the situation as giving any form of ultimatum. He hoped to see Mr Ernest Bevin as soon as possible, but he did not know how long he would be staying in this country.

Asked if he would be discussing the question of British withdrawal as well as the question of sterling balances, he replied: "I think so."—Reuter.

MACARTHUR MAY BE RELIEVED

Washington, Nov. 28.

Senator Styles Bridges (Republican, New Hampshire) said today that he had heard a rumour that General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, would replace General Douglas MacArthur as United Nations commander in Korea.

Senator Bridges cited the report in a formal statement issued while the Senate debated the Allied reversals in Korea stemming from Chinese Communist intervention.

"To replace MacArthur would be an irreparable blunder," he said. "We need all this man's military genius to offset the political mistakes of the Truman-Acheson combine."

He said General MacArthur's military decisions were subject to "political veto" by the United Nations and the high authorities in Washington. He urged that General MacArthur be given permission to bomb Communist supply lines and bases in Manchuria because otherwise he (the General) had an utterly impossible job in being asked to fight with one hand tied behind his back.

Senator Bridges also asked that General MacArthur be given authority to use the 30,000 Chinese Nationalist troops offered some time ago by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. These men should be taken from Formosa and sent to the Chinese mainland with the help of the United States Navy. He added that Chiang could direct them in guerilla activity against the Reds.—United Press.

Princess Asking For Divorce

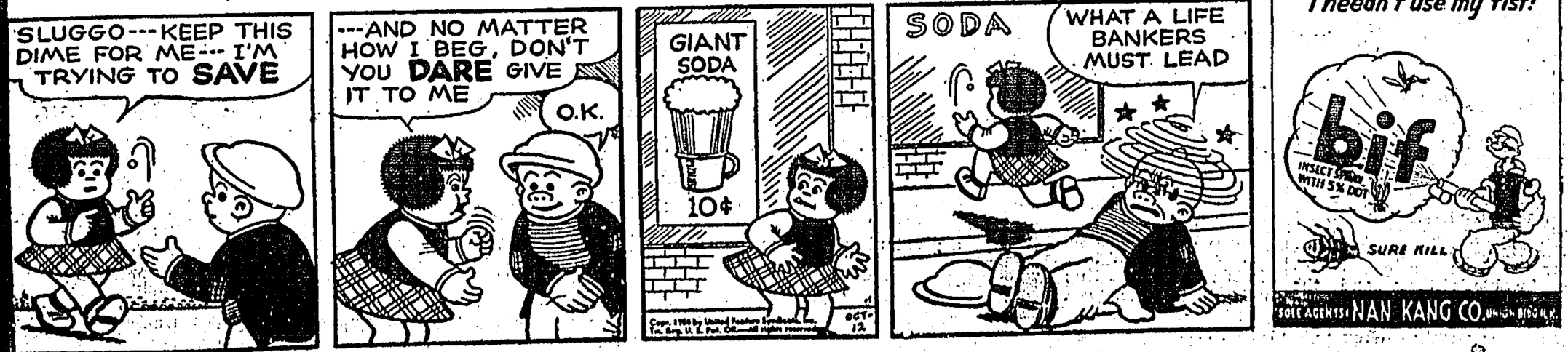
Cairo, Nov. 28.

Deputy Hamada Eltarabolsi Bey, brother of Princess Faiza Eltarabolsi, the former wife of the Iraq Regent, Almsiri, said his sister has repeatedly asked for a divorce.

The main reason was her inability to get along with members of the Iraqi Royal Family. When she arrived in Egypt she persistently refused to return to Baghdad despite all efforts to the contrary. He denied Iraqi communiques claiming the Princess had made certain demands as conditions for a return to Baghdad.—United Press.

NANCY Cash-ualty

By Ernie Bushmiller



Referees Agreeable To Independent Timekeepers For Soccer

Says HAROLD MAYES

When I raised the question of independent time-keeping for Soccer I expected a good deal of opposition from referees. I didn't get it. Most of the whistlers who've discussed it have in fact agreed that it would help them enormously.

One of them went so far as to say: "If you're going to be particular about seconds, to be consistent you have to be equally particular about inches."

I asked him to explain and he promptly informed me that in his opinion something like 95 percent of the goalposts on all football grounds, first class and minor, were not erected in the proper position.

That's a bold statement, but after weeks of observation and inquiries with referees who control games of all classes I find that everything he says is borne out.

There are many games where one can point to loosely-worded rules and laws where varying interpretations can result. There are few items in the laws of football, fortunately, where there is ambiguity, but the one dealing with the goals is, strange to say, one of them.

It begins "The goals shall be placed on the centre of each goal-line and shall consist of two upright posts equidistant from the corner flags and eight yards apart...."

Now the word that gives rise to ambiguity is "centre."

All the referees with whom I have discussed the point agree that it is meant to qualify the "equidistant from the corner flags" phrase, but add that it is more often interpreted to mean that the posts shall be astride the goal-line so that the leading edge is actually in the field of play.

VARIATION TOO GREAT

In June this year the International Board made an alteration to the effect that "the space within the inside areas of the field of play includes the width of the lines marking those areas."

That means that all of the lines are within the playing area and so my friend who made the original suggestion says categorically that the posts should be outside the lines otherwise they are on the field of play.

Examine your own ground next time you see a game and see how the posts are placed. And then consider that a post protruding into the field of play can make all the difference between a ball striking it, rebounding into play so that a goal can be scored, and passing harmlessly outside by the thickness of much more than the oft-quoted "coat of paint."

With the depth of the post five inches it's possible for a variation of up to about six and a half inches in the position of the post in relation of the field of play.

Yet the Football Association, while admitting that "theoretically the front edge of the goal-post should be on the outer edge of the goal-line to keep the posts clear of the field of play" add that "it is relatively an unimportant point compared with good playing conditions, good play and good refereeing."

This "spirit of the game" stuff is all right, but it's no use telling that to clubs in highly-commercialised competitions, where inches mean the difference between vital goals being scored or not being scored, and incidentally can account for thousands of pounds in promotion and relegation issues.

Full marks to the referee who thought up this poser. I agree with him, and the sooner the law is clarified the better.

SUNDAY SOCCER

How far are we from Sunday football? Recognised by the Football Association, I mean. Generations, some folk would tell you but how wrong they might be. For Lancaster Gate has, in fact, just given permission for Sunday football, played by teams who are bonafide members of the Territorial Army.

What's the next step? Well, don't be surprised if there's a similar request on behalf of the Cadet Force. And in the circumstances, since a precedent has been created, it would be difficult for the FA to refuse.

How far from there to all kinds of organised Sunday football? Well, you never know once the snowball starts rolling....

9 To 1 On An Even Money Chance

London, Nov. 28.

One of the strangest racing oddities occurred at the Ayr races last weekend when punters got nearly 9 to 1 on an even money chance by putting their wagers on the totalisator.

There were only two runners in the Highfield Steeple Chase—Jedburgh Lass and Golden Prospect.

After some keen exchanges in the betting ring, Golden Prospect became the favourite at 10 to 11 with Jedburgh Lass at 11 to 10. Those who supported Golden Prospect saw the horse fall three fences from home, leaving Jedburgh Lass to finish alone.

The backers of the winner lined up at the totalisator windows, expecting to draw at the best four shillings for their two shillings' stake in view of the fact that Jedburgh Lass seemed to have the better form and overnight betting forecasts had made her a warm odds-on chance.

They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw that they were to get back 19/3d. for their stake.

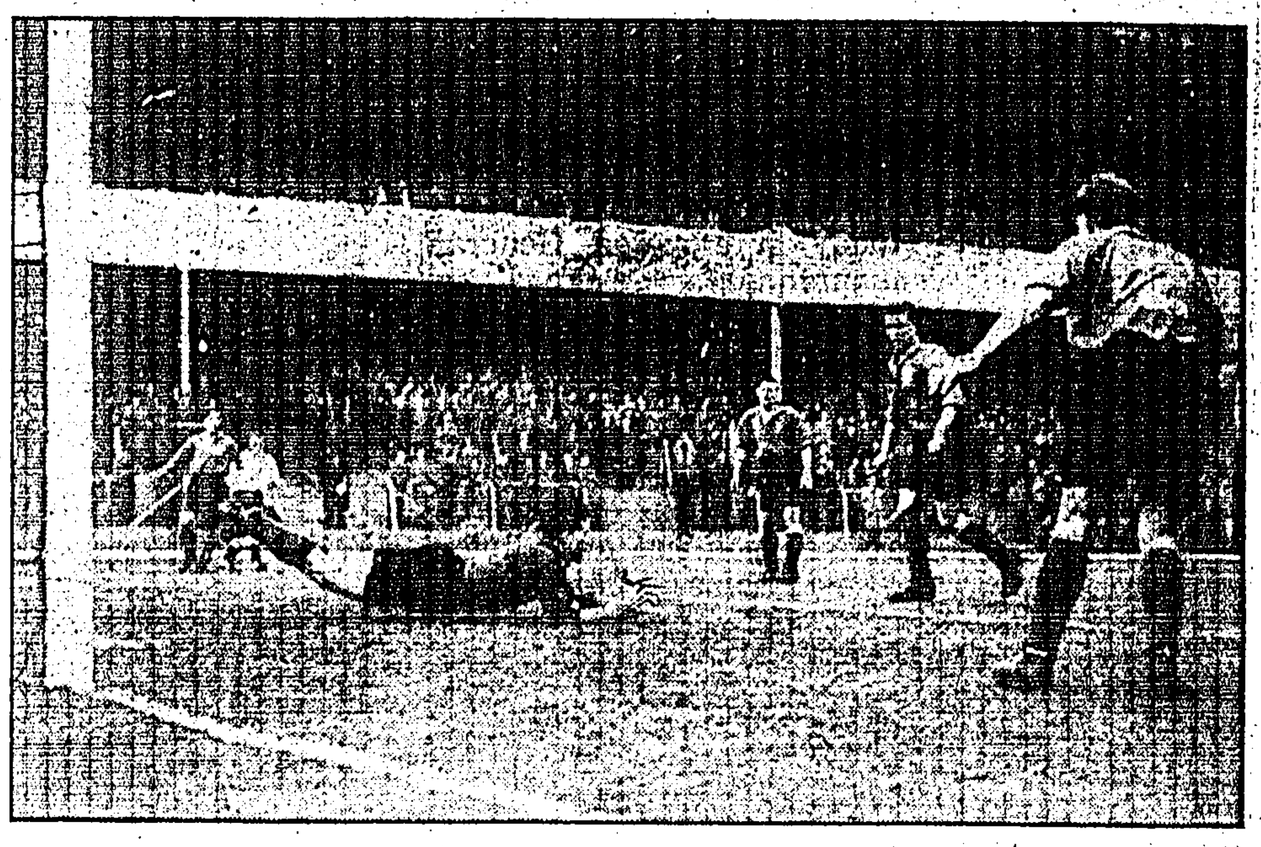
Those who back the favourite worked it out that had it been successful they would probably have won one penny for each two shillings, or odds of 1 to 24 against the 1/10d. they would have got from the bookmakers.—Reuter.

NO AUTOGRAPHS

Perth.—Autograph hunters who follow their prey on to playing fields will be unpopular in the coming cricket Tests.

The top control body has asked the State Cricket Association to block them and the English managers have been asked to instruct players to discourage the practice.—Reuter.

FA XI BEAT THE ARMY



A Football Association XI beat the Army by three goals to two in their match at the Arsenal Stadium, London.

Here the Army goalkeeper, Sims, Royal Artillery and Wolverhampton reserve, falls full length to take a hard ground shot.

This Year's Army Soccer XI Is The Best Since The War

Says ARCHIE QUICK

In many respects the present Army Soccer side which Secretary Colonel Prince has welded together is the best that has represented the Service since the war. It is not star-studded like it was in 1946, but it has eleven tremendous triers.

It was a good performance to force a goalless draw with the Irish FA in Belfast, but greater still—even in defeat—was the 3-2 loss to a Football Association XI at the Arsenal Stadium.

The FA fielded a side which I compute was worth £200,000 in transfer fees at current values, but the Army was not to be intimidated by reputations, and what the narrow margin of defeat does not reveal is that the soldiers were actually leading 2-1 with but a quarter of an hour to go.

THE KEYSTONE

The keystone around which the side has been built is undoubtedly Trooper John Charles, Leeds United's 19-year-old Welsh International centre-half. What a treasure this 13 stone six footer is to Major Frank Buckley!

One wonders why the Welsh Selectors preferred Ray Daniels, of Arsenal, for their side against England. Charles, the personification of coolness, held Arsenal's Peter Goring in a vice-like grip, and it was not until the list 15 minutes that Goring got the two goals which won the FA the game.

The other big success of the Army side was diminutive Peter Hill, Coventry City's inside-left. What is more, he scored the best goal of the match—a terrific drive from a distance taken on the rebound. I also liked Pace, Aston Villa centre-forward, who was as speedy as his name and rare warrior. He got the Army's other goal by cheekily dribbling round goalkeeper Burgin. He also hit the crossbar with a great shot taken on the turn.

NOT MUCH WRONG

There was not much wrong with the defence in which goalkeeper Sims made two grand saves from the Spurs' streak of lightning, "Sonny" Walters. When one remembers that the FA fielded four English Internationals and the remainder were all first team league stars, the Army's performance represented a great piece of team work by two Regular soldiers and nine National Service youngsters.

I do not think there is any doubt that this side will win the Inter-Services Championship and perhaps the Triangular Tournament against the French and Belgian Armies as well. It must not be forgotten that the RAF and Royal Navy have each lost by wide margins to FA sides not nearly so strong as the one which faced the Army.

John Dewes Hits A Fighting Century

Brisbane, Nov. 28.

John Dewes, the 24-year-old Cambridge University and Middlesex left-hander, today scored a fighting century against Queensland on the eve of the first Test cricket match.

His innings of 117 runs—his highest of the tour so far—almost certainly assured him of a place in the England team for the Test starting on the same ground on Friday.

In a last wicket partnership with Eric Hollies, he made a vain effort to give the MCC a first innings lead but after the stand had put on 39 runs the MCC innings ended at 291—14 runs short of the Queensland total of 305 runs.

In the remaining minutes Queensland scored five runs for the loss of one second innings wicket.

Dewes showed that he had spirit and concentration but he had several lives. When 50 runs he had to leave the field for a massage owing to an attack of cramp.

STAVED OFF COLLAPSE

Another interruption came when his overnight fourth wicket partnership with Cyril Washbrook put on 106 runs. While he was off the field three wickets fell for only 20 runs but using Godfrey Evans as a runner he helped to stave off the collapse.

Receiving strong support from John Warr, Dewes saw the ninth wicket realise 37 runs.

Dewes' previous best score in Australia was his 94 runs against Western Australia.

Dewes, in his partnership with Warr, tried to take most of the bowling but Warr shared well and refused to be rattled when he did face the attack.

Dewes should have been stumped off McCool when 72 runs and at 81 runs he lifted Raymer near enough for the midoff to make a despairing effort at a catch.

After Warr had gone the cricket became alive with interest as Hollies strove to stay in order to help Dewes to reach his first century of the tour and gain a first innings lead for the MCC.

Hollies did no more than keep the ball out of his wicket, but this was just the game needed. At the other end Dewes punished anything loose with full power.

He was dropped when 91 runs by Johnson off McCool. He completed his century in four hours, 13 minutes, hitting 11 fours.—Reuter.

FA Cup Replays

London, Nov. 28.

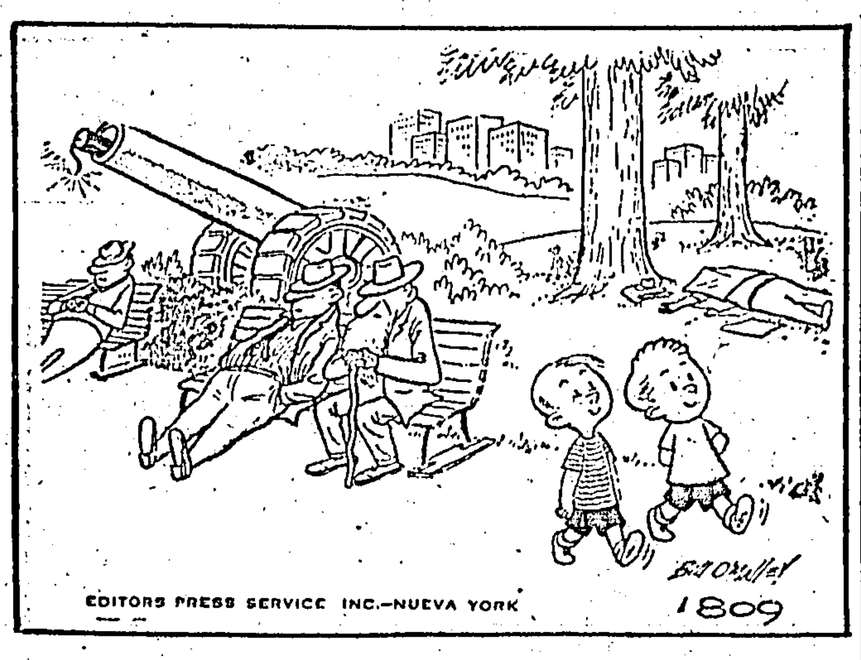
The following were the results of FA Cup first round replays today:

Oldham Athletic 2, Bradford City 1;

Southport 3, Lincoln City 2;

Llanelly 1, Bristol Rovers 1; (after extra time)

The second replay will be decided at Cardiff next Monday December 4.—Reuter.



WINDOW ON THE WORLD

By John Ashwin

Training in night combat is to be the keynote of future Allied defence preparations in West Germany.

Already American troops are specialising in night attacks as a result of lessons learned in Korea. At the same time American commanders have been told to prepare for a "Korea in reverse."

Lieutenant-General John K. Cannon, the U.S. Air Forces Commander in Europe, predicts that the Allies may well lose all air superiority in the first stages of any future war. It might be some time before the Allied planes could isolate the battlefield and give close support to the ground troops.

During this period the Western Armies would be forced to fight by night as the Communists had been forced to fight in Korea.

From the reports of other American commanders it seems that the mechanised GI of World War II may well have to start foot-slogging all over again. General Thomas T. Hardy, the U.S. Commander-in-Chief, has complained that his forces are becoming "truck and road bound."

Siamese Take Defence Precautions

The latest French defeats in Indo-China are causing anxiety in neighbouring Siam. As a precautionary measure against the possible invasion of their territory by Vietnam rebels, the Siamese Government has ordered the country's police force to be expanded by a further 2,000 men.

This force, writes Francis Dodwell from Bangkok, will be posted to the north-eastern province bordering the Indo-Chinese States. Already £25,000 has been set aside for equipping the force. Meanwhile the Siamese authorities are recognising a second danger—Fifth Column activities—in the thousands of Vietnamese refugees who were given sanctuary in Siam in the early stages of the French war.

At first they were confined to certain districts. Against all orders however, they have managed to spread throughout the country and hundreds have infiltrated into Bangkok. Now the Government is rounding them up and sending them back to turn back any rebels who, after fighting the French, may try and escape into Siam.

Need For Action In Dutch Civil Defence

Air raid precautions, or rather a lack of them are worrying Holland's defence chiefs. Faced with criticisms that their country's Civil Defence programme is nothing more than a vague scheme in the midst of a few officials, the Dutch authorities admit that Amsterdam and every other town would be helpless in the event of air attacks.

The Civil Defence volunteers of the last war are now demanding a new A.R.P. army of 45,000 as well as at least 250 public shelters, 250 additional fire engines and 15,000 vacant hospital beds ready to deal with possible air raid victims.

Unimpressed, the authorities have merely promised to "study the matter."

"People's Car" Sponsors Want Their Money Back

The "People's Car," the family run-about that Hitler promised every German if the Nazis were victorious, is appearing in Western Germany in ever-increasing numbers. Few of the cars, however, are driven by those Germans who put their savings into the Hitler scheme.

In the post-war world as Hitler planned it there would have been so much slave labour that every German could have owned a car for £50. Today the Germans work their own factories and the "People's Car" costs nearly £400.

Even so, members of the "League of People's Car Savers" are still trying to get their money back, refusing to believe that it no longer exists and that it was all used to make armaments. At first, hearing that the "People's Car" factory was now producing 70,000 cars a year, they claimed to own the factory, maintaining that they provided the money to build it. Now they have reduced their claims to a few shares in the company. Even these claims are likely to be refused and Hitler's one-time dupes will continue to stare at the bright little cars that they *might* have owned.

German Drug Gang Discovered

Words, and even names, can be juggled to mean anything. In Bavaria, police searching for a girl named "Marie Warner", have stumbled across one of Europe's biggest marihuana gangs.

The gang leader, a supposedly-respectable chemist, proved to be in control of a network of marihuana agents operating throughout Germany. One lorry, checked by the police, was carrying 5,000 marihuana cigarettes. Hardly distinguishable from ordinary cigarettes, marihuanas are on sale in scores of cafes and night clubs in Germany's largest towns. Strangers, persuaded to try them, find the drug so potent that the craving begins in a few hours. Immediately the prices—already 13/- a cigarette—goes up until it is almost doubled.

Now Ian Stanbury reports that the "Marie Warner" agents have a new trick. Instead of importing the finished product they buy the Mexican hemp seed itself and grow the plants in Germany. For the police to inspect all growing crops is an almost impossible task.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

ECONOMIC HELP NECESSITY FOR ASIAN NATIONS

Wellington, Nov. 28.

Dissatisfaction with economic inequalities in Commonwealth territories was expressed here last night by a number of the delegates attending a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

Mohamed Hashim Guzdar, of Pakistan, said that trade must be on the basis of mutual advantage.

Pakistan, an agricultural country, was finding the price of manufactured goods outstripping the price of her foodstuffs, he said.

Pakistan, with other Asian nations, needed outside help to raise the standards of living.

Mr G. Ponnambalam, of Ceylon, made a similar appeal for aid to less-developed countries.

Ceylon's economy was entirely dependent on world market fluctuations and this did not give the stability essential for democratic government.

In a discussion on whether a one or two-Chamber Parliament was better, Mr S.C.L. Shah, of India, said that his country found a second Chamber necessary in Federal Government but there was a different outlook in provincial governments.

Mr Ronald Algie, the New Zealand Minister of Education, said that New Zealand, which was turning over to a one-Chamber system, was confident that they could make the "checks and balances" of a bicameral Constitution unnecessary.

The leader of the South African delegation, Mr Clifford Van Coller, a former Speaker of the South African House of Assembly, referring to the change of government in South Africa, declared:

"That is democracy. The voice of the people shall prevail but many of us hope that the followers of Smuts will, one day, again have the opportunity of taking charge of the affairs of the country."—Reuter.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Game all.

N.
♠ 10 6 4
♥ K J 9 5
♦ J 10 6
♣ K J 10

W.
♠ 7
♥ Q 10 6 4 2
♦ 8 3
♣ 9 8 7 3 2

E.
♠ J 9 8 5 3
♥ 8
♦ A 9 7 4 2
♣ 6 5

S.
♠ A K Q 2
♥ A 7 3
♦ K Q 5
♣ A Q 4

South bids Two Clubs, North Two Diamonds and South Two No Trumps. North visualises at least 32 points in the two hands plus good intermediates, and raises to Five No Trumps. South bids Six No Trumps.

West leads ♣9 and South can only see 10 sure tricks. ♦J is led, and East ducks in case West has ♦Q; he wins the next trick with ♦A and exits with ♦4, West discarding ♣2. South cashes ♠Q and ♠K, but West again fails, and East shows out on the third round of Clubs. Careful counting reveals that East can only hold one Heart, so ♥A is followed by the finesse of dummy's ♥9. South returns to his hand with ♠A and finesses ♥J for his 12th trick.

London Express Service.

Rubber Futures In New York

New York, Nov. 28.

Rubber futures soared the daily permissible limit of 400 points, influenced by the serious aspects of the Korean war reports. Trading was dull, with trade demand finding offerings limited. All prices at the close were bid up to the limit. Sales for the session totalled 32 lots. The local spot market also ruled quiet with dealer's quotations for No. 1 rubber averaging around 69 cents a pound on a nominal basis.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Spot	69 nominal
December	64.00 bid
March (1951)	55.50 bid
May	51.00 bid
July	48.00 bid

—United Press.

NY Cotton Futures Recession

New York, Nov. 28.

Cotton futures fell back sharply today after a firm start as New Orleans selling touched off stop loss orders. Hedge selling also remained in evidence, reflecting the uncertain foreign situation. The first notice day found only six transferable delivery notices, issued against nearby December position.

The New York Cotton Exchange placed cotton exports for the season thus far at 1,405,550 bales, compared with 1,210,284 in the same period last season.

The market closed 34 points lower to 10 points higher after opening 30 to 32 points higher.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	43.76
December	42.90
March (1951)	42.72 - 42.76
May	42.00
July	41.35 - 41.40
October	36.55 - 36.60
December	36.00
March (1952)	35.75 nominal
May	35.50 nominal

New Orleans closing prices:—

Spot	43.85
December	43.75 bid
March (1951)	42.87
May	41.95 - 42.00
July	41.30
October	36.84
December	36.95 bid
March (1952)	36.73 bid
May	35.53 bid

—United Press.

Chicago Grain Futures

Chicago, Nov. 28.

Prices in the grain futures market here closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel.	
Spot	2.27
December	2.27-2.28-¾
March (1951)	2.31-¾
May	2.31-¾-⅞
July	2.25-⅜-½
Corn	
Spot	1.63-½
December	1.60-⅜-½
March (1951)	1.63-⅞
May	1.64-⅝-¾
July	1.64-¾
Rye	
December	1.46-½
May	1.54-¾
Oats	
December	93-⅝
March (1951)	93-½-⅝

NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200 lb. sack. $12.30.—United Press.

NY Pepper Futures

New York, Nov. 28.

Black pepper futures closed today 200 points higher. There were no sales, although a little business was done. In the spot market brokers reported a strong undertone. They attributed the firmness to higher prices in India and the deteriorating situation in Korea.

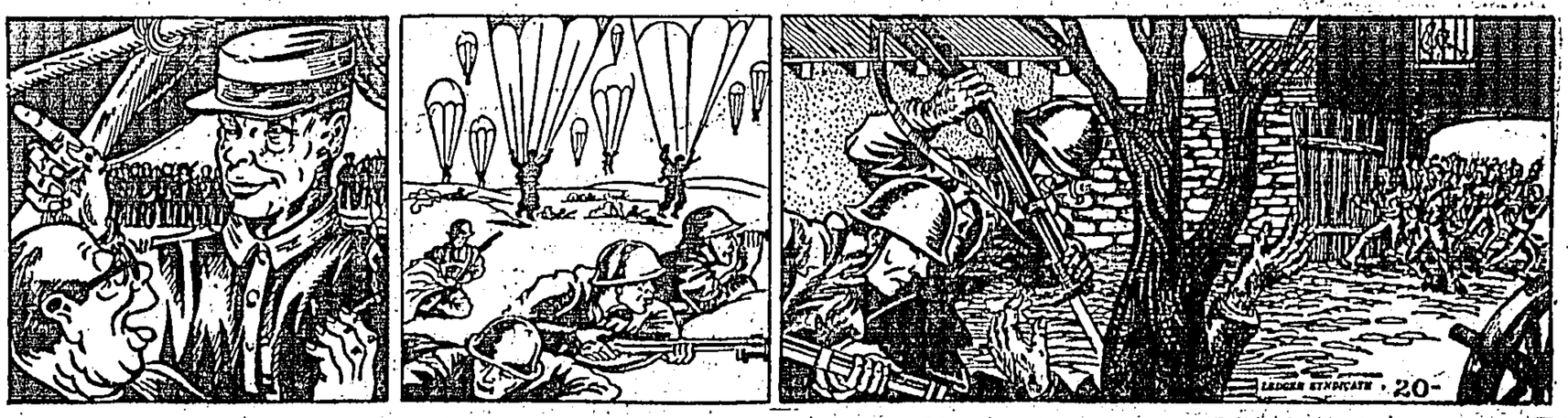
Prices closed today as follows:—

December	1.50 nominal
January (1951)	1.42 nominal
February	1.39 nominal
March	1.34 nominal

—United Press.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur No. 20

By MELVIN WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



General Yamashita swore he would make MacArthur surrender unconditionally. The Japanese were irritated that the American had once escaped them. But at the end of 67 days, it was MacArthur who boasted. Yamashita has suffered destruction seldom paralleled in the history of warfare. And there was still more in store.

Parachute troops from big air transports dramatically dropped on Corregidor and replanted the American flag where the Japs had torn it down. On Luzon, the principal Philippine island, MacArthur's troops thrashed the Japs soundly as the Filipino people arose to the General's call: "I have returned."

Before Manila fell, picked Rangers and Filipino guerillas made a daring sortie 25 miles behind Japanese lines and emptied a prison camp of 513 emaciated and suffering heroes of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore. The prisoners were frantic with joy for they had all but given up hope of seeing home again.

Liberated, too, were 3,700 civilians who had spent the war at Santo Tomas college in Manila which the Japanese turned into an internment camp, and several hundred PW's and civilians held in Bilibid prison. As MacArthur was leaving Santo Tomas a shell exploded not more than 100 feet from him.

"STANDSTILL" WARNING TO REDS

Seoul Interpretation Of Latest MacArthur Statement

Retaliation Possible On Open War Scale

Seoul, Nov. 28.

General Douglas MacArthur's statement that the United Nations was "facing a new war" in Korea is interpreted generally at this Headquarters tonight as a "standstill" warning to the Chinese Communists.

Army and diplomatic sources here noted that General MacArthur, despite the assertion that more than 200,000 Chinese Communists are now engaged in North Korea on an organised basis, had not said that the United Nations Army was engaged in any new war.

These sources said that his deliberate phrasing of "facing a new war" was intended to mean that officially, at least, he does not recognise the participation of the Chinese Communist Government in the war in North Korea.

But, at the same time, the sources pointed out that General MacArthur's statement was intended as a blunt warning that the possibility of an open conflict with the Chinese Communists must be faced and recognised.

It is generally accepted here that the MacArthur statement, in part intended to explain the military reverses of the past three days, was also delivered as a warning to the Peking Government that, unless its intervention in Korea was curtailed, General MacArthur would consider retaliation on a scale which would place the United Nations in open war with Communist China.

Among such steps would possibly be an aerial bombardment of what the Supreme Commander has repeatedly described as the "privileged sanctuary" of Manchuria.

"PAINED SURPRISE"

But while greeting with approval the implied warning in General MacArthur's statement, sources here detected what they described as a note of "pained surprise" in the statement.

It came as no surprise, for instance, to Army intelligence sources to hear of General MacArthur's declaration that more than 200,000 organised Chinese Communists were already in North Korea.

Even before the disastrous offensive opened last Friday, they were aware that almost that number — frontline and rear echelon troops combined— were already across the Yalu River.

Interrogation of prisoners over the last fortnight left little illusion that the Chinese Communist soldiers, now fighting in North Korea, were volunteers only.

Several prisoners in fact stated categorically that they had been drafted for duty in Korea.

One diplomatic source said that the MacArthur statement, in effect, accused the Chinese of "foul play" in Korea by "deceiving" the United Nations.

"That may be true," a source noted, "but at least it should not be considered as a surprise."

CHINESE INITIATIVE

Military sources admitted frankly that they were "puzzled" by General MacArthur's contention that his offensive had caught the Communists at an inopportune moment.

With the present front lines behind those from which the "Home for Christmas" drive started, and with units all along the front fighting desperately to prevent giving up still more ground, it seemed to most soldiers here that the Chinese held a distinct initiative.

"Time," admitted one officer here tonight, "may well prove that General MacArthur is right. It may well prove that in the long run they were not prepared for our offensive. But for the meantime at least, it would seem that if this is the reaction of unprepared Chinese Communists, we should avoid clashing with any who might be prepared."—Reuter.

FIGHTERS IN MOCK ATTACKS ON COLONY

Hongkong residents who awakened bleary-eyed extra early this morning must blame it on four squadrons of fast-flying fighter planes which have been zooming and droning over the Colony since soon after sun-up.

They have been carrying out mock attacks on various targets in and around Hongkong. Squadron leaders have been directing strafing attacks on Kai Tak, the Dockyard and various ships in the harbour.

This has been a combined Navy-Air Force exercise. Two squadrons of Sea Furies and Fireflies from the carrier Theseus, which is a few miles out in the China Sea, have been operating with two squadrons of Spitfires from Kai Tak.

The RAF PRO said this morning that the RAF has been eager to have such an exercise for some time, so, with the Theseus in port, it was decided to make it a combined one.

Incidentally, the worried citizen who telephoned to say paratroopers were being dropped over Kowloon was mistaken. It was only the met. balloon—and it was going up, not down.

Reds Exploit Break Through

(Continued from Page 1)

and 25th Divisions pulled back behind the North-East sector of the Chongchon River from position around Kujangdong.

By nightfall the entire 2nd Division was reported south of the river at Wonni, 11 miles from Kujangdong.

The 2nd Division was doing its utmost under tremendous pressure from a Communist force, estimated at three divisions, to withdraw its artillery.

One, and possibly two, Communist regiments were reported to be already driving through the Tokchon gap along the Taedong River near Pukchangni.

The foremost Communist troops have reached Pukchangni, ordered guerillas to block the snow-bound roads and then wheeled towards the coast in a threat to cut off a large part of the United Nations forces.

But it is not known here how strong the Communist spearheads are and what reserves General MacArthur has brought out to deal with the roaming vanguards less than 50 airmiles from Pyongyang.—Reuter.

ACHESON TAKES GRIM VIEW

Washington, Nov. 28.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, told Senators today that Chinese Communist intervention in Korea presents a "very serious" situation and may mask even more serious Russian intentions in Europe.

Mr Acheson appeared before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as his Department dropped its wait-and-see attitude toward Red China and formally branded it an aggressor.

Senator Tom Connally said Mr Acheson outlined in detail the crisis which Soviet Russian imperialism had brought upon the free peoples of the world.

The Secretary of State called for a "far more rapid creation of strength" in Western Europe, Senator Connally said in a formal statement after the meeting. Two other Senators said Mr Acheson was concerned over the possibility that the Red move in Korea might be meant to mask Russian aggressive designs in Europe.—United Press.

Secret Pact Story Denied

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, today denied in strong terms the recent Soviet official news agency. Tass, report charging Japan was negotiating with the United States for a secret military pact.

The Japanese Prime Minister said that the Soviet report was a pure fabrication which had no basis in fact. He was speaking before the House of Councillors.

It was inconceivable that Australia and other countries which had suffered at the hands of Japanese militarism would permit Japan to rearm.

The Prime Minister said that he would never take the initiative in Japan.—Reuter.



In a spectacular blaze last night in Catchick Street, a large godown was razed to the ground, with an estimated damage of goods of $300,000. This picture shows a fireman in the main entrance battling with the fire. (Staff Photographer)

Most Important Engagement

Sydney, Nov. 28.

A man involved in a naval engagement was excused jury service here. His job: Dancing teacher at a Sydney naval station.

The judge classed the work as "most important."—Reuter.

King Peter's Fears For Young Son

St Helier, Jersey, Nov. 28.

Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia fears an attempt by Yugoslav Monarchist agents to kidnap his five-year-old son, Crown Prince Alexander, the boy's governess, Miss E. M. Lunn, said here today.

She disclosed that she had received an "urgent summons" from the ex-King to take the Prince back to London from this Channel island holiday resort.

The ex-King, she said, was not in favour of returning to Yugoslavia "unless the country is ruled by a democratic government." But he feared agents of people in Yugoslavia favouring a restoration of the monarchy might try to kidnap the young Prince and to set him up on the throne under a Regency.

Ex-King Peter recently returned to Lonodn from the United States. He left Yugoslavia in 1946 after it was proclaimed a Republic under the leadership of Marshal Tito.—Reuter.

FRENCH BATTLE TO SAFETY

Saigon, Nov. 28.

French troops who evacuated an outpost in the north east corner of Indo-China reached safety today after battling their way through Communist lines.

A military spokesman said some 50 men who were forced to pull out of Chuphaisan on Monday had reached Ha Coi, about 10 miles north near the border port of Moncay. The troops salvaged much of the heavy equipment in the fort.

The post itself was demolished by two days of concentrated rebel attacks. The loss of Chuphaisan tightened the noose around Moncay, but military officials said there was no plan to evacuate the military garrison.

The French Saigon radio instructed all French reservists in the southern area to report for a three-week training period. The spokesman said that south east of Hanoi a week-long sweep through the region near the Red River had resulted in more than 100 rebels killed.—United Press.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.

Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays.
Price. 20 cents per edition.
Subscription: $5.00 per month.
Postage: China, Macao, UK British Possessions and other countries. $1.10 per month.
News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

Printed and published by William Alick Grinham for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.